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GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

COMMITTEE A, ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND ACADEMIC TENURE.—The Nevada Chapter of the A. A. U. P. desires to correct the information furnished Committee A, which appears in the February issue of the Bulletin (page 49), by the following statement which represents the situation more adequately:

The faculty of the University of Nevada have discussed the advisability of an advisory committee to the President, but after hearing the plans of the President for consultation on all matters of university policy with faculty members directly concerned, they think such a committee unnecessary, and have therefore abandoned the idea by regular vote.

On page 49 of the February Bulletin reference is made to the Local Branch of the "University of New York." This should be "College of the City of New York."

The Secretary of the Smith College Chapter writes:

My attention has just been drawn to a slight error in the report of Committee A in the February Bulletin (page 39). The report says in regard to Smith College that "all appointments and promotions come before a Committee consisting of," etc. Appointments do not come before that Committee; the President himself takes the recommendations of the departments to the Trustees.

COMMITTEE ON THE BULLETIN.—Chairman, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Columbia University; John Dewey, Columbia University; J. H. Hollander, Johns Hopkins University; A. O. Lovejoy, Johns Hopkins University; F. R. Moulton, University of Chicago; A. H. Thorndike, Columbia University; H. W. Tyler, Mass. Inst. of Tech.; C. H. Van Tyne, University of Michigan.

COMMITTEE P, PENSIONS AND INSURANCE.—Members of the new and smaller committee on pensions and insurance are as follows:

Chairman, W. W. Cook (Law), Yale University; S. S. Huebner, (Finance), Pennsylvania; E. W. Kemmerer (Economics), Princeton; W. F. Willcox (Economics), Cornell.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—The fifth annual meeting was held May 5th at Washington, D. C. Numerous committee reports were presented and there was considerable discussion of the Director's proposed plan for establishing a division of university and college personnel, a proposal which has grown out of the action of this Association at the Pittsburgh meeting last December. The plan as worked out by the Director implies at present the formation of a relatively complete card index of professors and instructors in the two hundred colleges of the Council's accepted list and in certain other colleges connected with the Council, the total number of persons being roughly estimated at about 25,000. Registration data will be obtained, so far as practicable, through the college offices, with annual revision. There will be no fee to the registrant in view of the importance of including everybody, and the cards will be open to the inspection of administrative officers of institutions in the Council without charge. These institutions number at present one hundred and forty-five. Whether a charge would be made to administrative officers of other colleges for service, or whether the opportunity would merely serve as an inducement for membership in the Council, remains for the present an open question.

It is also as yet uncertain in what manner names of appointees would be brought to the attention of college officers at a distance from Washington, or whether any plan would be developed for reporting vacancies to persons desiring them. The information on file would be quite objective in character, without letters of recommendation, etc., and registration would not imply any responsibility whatever for securing appointments. Some of these details will presumably be worked out more fully before the new plan is actually inaugurated by the Council. An appropriation of \$5000 has been made for the current year, but it is also expected that subventions will be sought from some of the educational foundations. The interest manifested by appointment officers present leaves little doubt that in some form or other the plan for a division of university and college personnel will be realized. It seems probable also that a co-operative arrangement will be made with the

National Research Council in connection with a plan already inaugurated by it for a card index of research men.

Volume III, No. 2 of the Educational Record contains a revised list of accredited higher institutions with a statement of criteria of the various accrediting bodies.

The Council has published an announcement of scholarships offered American students in France.

Twenty-two colleges and universities, including Cornell, Syracuse and Wisconsin, have recently become institutional members.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE.—The Annual Report of the Director of the Continental Division, dated April 22, contains much interesting information. The concluding paragraphs are as follows:

"American university and college men do not lean towards undue enthusiasm regarding what is offered them academically. In spite of this critical bent, our alert and eager students here are practically at one in maintaining that they have variously and richly profited by what has been offered them culturally in France, and can put their finger upon what they have gained abroad which is distinct and different from what they would have gained at home. They are keenly sensitive also to the subtler stimulating or mellowing foreign influences which are none the less valuable because imponderable, intangible, and elusive of precise statement or definition. The general student temper we can register pretty faithfully, and it is a pleasure to state that it is what we have just described it to be.

"The members of our staff would once more express the feeling expressed in its last report—that, in successfully encouraging students to come here for study, they are serving the interests of their own country, and perhaps of France as well, and that they take a solid satisfaction in their work.

"Finally, we glance back at the statistics given above: 1348 students in France, coming from 174 American institutions and 46 states of the Union and attending 49 French institutions.

"In view of these figures and of efforts made here to increase the number and further the purposes of students in France, the Union believes its work will strongly and promptly commend itself to scholars who value the influence of Latin culture, and to Americans

who believe that America now needs badly, and will increasingly need, horizons wider than national ones."

It is requested that institutions which have not already published articles concerning the Union and its work will take early opportunity to do so. The addresses of the Continental and British divisions of the Union are, respectively: I, rue de Fleurus, Paris (VIe); 50, Russell Square, London, W. C. I., and the officers are glad to be of service to American professors and students visiting Europe or seeking information by correspondence.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS held its fifteenth conference at New York, March 18th, and adopted the following resolution:

Whereas this Committee is an associate member of the American Council on Education, it expresses to the Executive Committee of the Council its willingness to serve as the Council's Committee on Standards, and that it would be happy to have associated with it, in its discharge of these duties, any other individuals appointed by the Council.

On the question of honorary Master's Degrees the following resolution was adopted:

Inasmuch as the customary Masters' Degrees in the several fields are being gradually and wisely restricted to use as degrees in course, and since colleges and universities desire from time to time to grant honorary recognition of the Master's grade, it seems desirable to create a general honorary degree of this grade.

On the question of College Accounting it was voted to recommend:

The National Conference Committee on Standards recommends to the regional and other representative associations of universities and colleges and of their business officers, a study of institutional costs and accounting that may result in the preparation of standard systems that may be recommended to universities and colleges in general.

It was voted to request the Carnegie Foundation to appoint a commission to investigate and to report on the subject of the relation of intercollegiate athletics to education.

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION.—*Exchange and Visiting Professors.* "The system of making grants to professors on leave

of absence has been continued by the Institute. Briefly, the practice is to make a grant of traveling expenses to an American professor on leave of absence who has been invited to lecture in a foreign university to cover the cost of travel from the institution in which he teaches to the institution to which he has been invited, and return. The Institute made grants to twelve professors during the past year. . . Each professor who receives a grant makes a brief report of his experience and observations to the Institute. So illuminating were some of the reports made this past year that the Administrative Board of the Institute requested the Director to make excerpts from the reports and issue them in the form of a bulletin for the information of those engaged in higher education. The Institute has also been active in arranging for the tours of visiting professors from foreign countries.

Foreign Students in the United States

“There are thousands of foreign students registered in the institutions of higher learning in the United States and the number is constantly increasing. There can be hardly any question that the United States has supplanted Germany as the rendezvous of foreign students, but there is a serious question whether the universities of the United States generally have undertaken anything like the measures used in Germany before the War to secure the happy orientation of the foreign students. . .

“Generally speaking it were better if only graduate and technical students came from abroad to our institutions of higher learning but since hundreds of undergraduates do come, it is a pressing duty of those institutions which they enter in large numbers to make adequate provision for the supervision of other aspects of their college life than the intellectual. . .

“There are thousands of destitute Russian students scattered all over Europe and there are about three hundred of them in the institutions of higher education in the United States. The Director of the Institute recently appealed to a large number of our universities for a grant of tuition fellowships for Russian students with quite gratifying results. These fellowships with some that have been obtained in other ways have enabled fifty of these Russian students to continue their studies. . . But it is obvious how much remains to be done.

"Considerable hardship has been experienced by some foreign students during the past year because of the new immigration law. That law contains no specific provision regarding foreign students, and the attention of the Director of the Institute was early drawn to the fact that some foreign students were detained at Ellis Island for deportation because the quota from their countries had been exceeded... An understanding has been reached whereby a foreign student complying in all other respects with the immigration law will be admitted until the present law expires on July 1, even though the quota of the country from which the student comes has been exceeded. Such a student is required, however, to give a bond in the penalty of \$500 that he will leave the country within a year...

"In addition to the syllabi published for the International Relations Clubs the Institute issued during the past year its most practical and helpful booklet, 'A Guide Book for Foreign Students in the United States.' The success of this little volume is due to the care exercised in discovering from foreign students in the United States the facts that they would like to have known before they came to this country. Any foreigner can find out about the curriculum of the university in which he wants to study by reading its catalogue, but the catalogue will not tell him how far the university is from the seaboard and the railroad fare to it, the probable cost of living at it, the evaluation of his degree, the American method of obtaining a bachelor's degree by accumulating 'points,' the fraternity system and a multitude of other details covered in this booklet... The Institute prepared as a corollary to this volume *A Bibliography of the United States* which is now in press... The Institute secured the services of some of the best authorities in the different fields of scholarship and will shortly issue an annotated bibliography which will not be exhaustive but will be a most valuable guide to the foreign student as to the best books to read on the geography, resources, population and social conditions, government, history, literature, and education of the United States."

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE REGISTRARS.—One hundred and twenty-six institutions were represented at the eleventh meeting of the Association, held at Washington University, April 25-27. There was discussion of the mortality rate in freshman classes, and of technical aspects of the registrar's work.

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION BULLETIN, 1921, No. 21, contains (page 14) a brief report on salaries at public and private colleges and universities, extracts from the Report of our Committee on the Place and Function of Faculties in University Government and Administration, a discussion of intelligence tests, and the recommendations of our Committee on Requirements for the Doctor's Degree.